

# SAINT PATRICK'S DAY

## BOAT COMPANY PAID THE PRESS

Attorney for the Submarine Corporation Admits Money Was Given Newspapers.

## MANY WITNESSES DENY FRAUD CHARGE

Letter Is Read from Son of General Eppa Hunton Denying All Imputations, and Setting Out That the Ex-Senator Is Too Sick to Appear Before Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Admission was made today before the special committee investigating the charges of Representative Lilly, of Connecticut, regarding the legislative methods of the Electric Boat Company, that money had been paid by the Electric Boat Company to certain newspaper men to prepare and distribute news concerning submarine boats. This testimony was given by Charles S. McNeil, of this city, an attorney for the Electric Boat Company. Mr. McNeil, however, entered a general denial that his company had ever paid for the dissemination of news with the purpose of influencing legislation or for creating a wrong impression in the public mind. He also denied that a general press bureau was maintained by the Electric Boat Company, or that, as far as he knew, the company had ever spent money for the entertainment of members of Congress or others who might exert an influence in securing contracts with the government for its boats.

A number of other witnesses were examined during the day, and they entered general denials to Mr. Lilly's charges.

### Gen. Hunton Denies Charge.

Former Senator Butler, of South Carolina, was called as the first witness to-day. Mr. Butler said he desired to make a statement of behalf of General Eppa Hunton, whose name had been mentioned in connection with the charges. Mr. Butler said General Hunton was unable to come here on account of his age and infirmities. He said that he had served in both the House and the Senate with General Hunton, and did not believe there was a more honorable man in the United States. A letter from General Eppa Hunton's son, Eppa Hunton, Jr., was read stating that his father had been unable to come to Washington. The letter stated that his father's sole connection with the Holland Boat Company was that at one time, a number of years ago, he was employed as a member of its counsel. It was stated that he had no recollection of any connection with the company, during the previous investigation of the Holland Boat Company, voluntarily appeared before the committee and asked that that statement now be accepted as his testimony.

Senator Butler, speaking of his own affairs, said that after leaving the Senate he was engaged by the Holland Boat Company, and later by the Electric Boat Company, but has done no work for the company for the last three or four years. He thought it likely he had a written contract in the form of a letter with the boat company, but did not recollect positively. He said that one year he received a retainer fee of \$2,500, and since that probably has received about \$1,000. His employment principally was to make arguments before the Senate Naval Committee. He never had appeared before a House committee, nor had he discussed the matter with any member of the House. His recollection was that he had been employed by E. B. Frost.

Mr. Butler said he had taken no part in the present Congress for or against submarine boat legislation, and that he had no apologies to make for what he had done. He thought that submarines were a good investment, and that the government should have at least 100 of them.

Speaking of tests of the Holland boat in the Potomac River a few years ago, Mr. Butler said that a party of Senators and members of the House were his guests on a tugboat to witness the experiments, and that food and drinks were furnished for the party by the boat company paid for.

"I did not think any suspicion of bribery could be connected with asking a member of the Congress to take a drink," he added caustically.

He reminded Mr. Lilly's imputation that he was a member of an organized lobby and stated emphatically he had been guilty of no corrupt practices.

### "An Honored Official."

C. E. Gregory, of Washington, the principal attorney for the boat company from 1894 until 1903, denied that he had ever spent any money to influence government officials or members of Congress in favor of the boats and that he did not believe any one else had done so.

He described himself as "an honored official," and said he would never have permitted a dollar to have been paid to a government officer. He added, however, that he had no knowledge of what occurred since 1903.

Mr. Gregory said that the testimony of Admiral Dewey before the House Naval Committee, that he could not have taken his ships into Manila Bay, had prompted him to draw an amendment to the naval bill providing for twenty submarine boats. This amendment

## THE TATSU MARU RELEASED

Adjustment Satisfactory to All and Incident Is Closed.

HONG KONG, March 16.—The Japanese steamer Tatsu Maru has been released by the Chinese authorities. PEKIN, March 16.—The full terms under which the case of the Tatsu Maru, the Japanese steamer, was seized by China in February on the allegation that she was conveying arms and ammunition to the Chinese revolutionists, has been settled as follows:

First, China agrees to punish the officers who lowered the Japanese flag on the Tatsu Maru and to send a warship to the place where the vessel was seized to fire a salute as the Japanese flag is rehoisted.

Second, The Tatsu Maru is to be released.

Third, China will purchase the arms and ammunition seized.

Fourth, She will punish the officers who committed this breach against international usages.

Fifth, The Viceroy of Canton will send the amount of demurrage for the retention of the steamer after consultation with the Japanese consul, and, finally, Japan agrees to exercise extra vigilance against her subjects in the matter of smuggling arms into China.

The Canton viceroy telegraphed his adherence to the conditions of settlement as arranged by the Foreign Board and conferred with the Japanese consul, and the incident is closed at Peking.

In view of the legal strength of Japan's case as modified from the original demand, and the interest shown by the powers, the action of Japan in accepting the terms is generally commended.

## GET FORTUNE AND TITLE

Special Policeman, by Death of Mother, to Become Rich and a Baron.

NEW YORK, March 16.—John P. Von Muegge, sixty-two years of age, a special policeman and watchman for Marks, Lieberman & Sons, No. 281 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, who has served his time in the United States Army, been a messenger in the Interior Department, Washington, and a revenue collector in the Customs Service, has been named as the winner of a fortune in due form next August, at the end of the probation period of the estate. The fortune in securities is large as are the landed interests, which include a handsome summer home at Karlsruhe, Baden-Baden. His mother was also the Countess of Holzgarte, Saxony, which honorary title, by courtesy, Von Muegge can assume.

So far as could be learned last night, Von Muegge was never on the police force here.

## DWELL TOGETHER IN PEACE

Two Families of Kittens Who Do Not Know Which Is Real Mother.

DAYSVILLE, N. Y., March 16.—The most unusual and peculiar performance of two cats, acting as the joint and common mother of a litter of eighteen kittens, has been discovered in a small room in the Burton Hotel. The eighteen kittens were found in one of the storerooms, and were being nursed by two mothers, each of whom suckled the children of the other.

The two cats had evidently given birth to the kittens at about the same time, and the same place. It is impossible to distinguish the kittens or to find out how they were originally apportioned by nature between the two mothers. When one of the kittens was born, the other was already nursing a litter of thirteen kittens and reared them in a manner identical with the way in which the eighteen are being brought up and reared. The cats are said to be quarrelsome and exhibit the slightest sign of jealousy.

## SUIT OVER MINERAL LAND

Vast Area in Kentucky Bought by Richmond Company in Litigation.

FRANKFORD, KY., March 16.—Before Judge Cochran in the Eastern Kentucky Federal court is in progress a land suit testing the validity of the ownership of 300 acres of land owned by the Mineral Development Company, of Richmond, Va.

Plaintiffs are Deakham Hogg and other defendants. The decision in this test case involves the validity of the title to a 45,000-acre tract, owned by the Mineral Company, and purchased under a blanket survey. The defendants claim the title to the land by right of possession, and there are thousands of claimants on the 45,000-acre tract who refuse to give possession to the Mineral Company.

## Senator Bryan Slightly Improved.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—A slight improvement was shown to-day in the condition of Senator William J. Bryan, of Florida, who has been suffering with typhoid fever for several weeks at Providence Hospital. The Senator, however, is still critically ill.

## NO TICKETS FOR BRYAN LECTURE

Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson, who is arranging for the Bryan meeting to be held at the City Auditorium on Wednesday night of next week, announces that there will be no tickets of admission, and that the committee has decided to turn over more than 3,500 seats to the general public.

There will be no reservations except for the members of the General Assembly, under whose auspices the meeting will be held, and a few others for such distinguished visitors as the committee may decide to invite.

Mr. Bryan will arrive here from Washington on Wednesday morning, and will speak in the Auditorium at 8 o'clock that night.

Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson will preside, and Governor Swanson will introduce Mr. Bryan, who will speak for probably two hours on current political issues.

## LED OUT AND SHOT IN EARLY MORNING

Execution on Sunday of Alleged Conspirators in Haiti Causes Much Alarm.

## HAVE ORDER AND PEACE SAYS PRESIDENT ALEXIS

Government Said to Have Proof That General Firmin, Now a Refugee in French Consulate, Had Organized New Insurrection That Threatened the Island.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI, March 15.—The Haitian government's activity in summarily dealing with a number of alleged conspirators in a threatened uprising has had the effect of causing anxiety in the hearts of many, for it is not known where the next blow may fall, or how far-reaching the revolutionary trouble may be.

Outwardly Port au Prince is calm, and to-day, following the execution on Sunday of ten or eleven men, all judged to have been implicated in the plot, President Nord Alexis issued a proclamation to the people, in which he congratulated them on their calm attitude under the present trying conditions, and gives assurances to the community that order and the security of the government will be maintained. The President, who has preserved a calm and energetic attitude throughout, said in an interview to-day that he was determined to bring about order and eventually peace in the republic, and that he would not permit the instigators of disorders and revolution to interrupt his work of developing and uplifting the country.

### Had Planned Revolution.

The statement is made officially that the government came into possession of proofs that General Andre Firmin, the leader of the late unsuccessful revolutionary movement, who is now a refugee in the French consulate at Gonaves, had organized, through correspondence, a new insurrection in Port au Prince, and it decided upon the arrest of the principal conspirators. This uprising, the statement continues, had for its object the overthrow of the government and the assassination of the President, and it was discovered through the interception of letters sent by General Firmin to a number of his adherents and others, in an attempt to call them to the new movement. The conspirators were taken by surprise with arms and munitions in their possession, and were executed forthwith. The chief conspirator, Massillon Coloux, before being executed, gave the names of several military officers, who, he declared, were implicated in the plot. These men have been placed

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## STRIKE ON GOULD LINES

Machinists and Other Union Men on Denver and Rio Grande Fall Work.

DENVER, COLO., March 16.—This morning 1,500 machinists, boilermakers and members of kindred trades working in the Denver and Rio Grande Railway's shops went on strike in response to an order issued by W. J. McQueney, representing the machinists' national organization, after a final conference at which Manager A. C. Ridgeway, of the railroad, refused any concessions. The strike will ultimately spread to every road in the Gould system and affect roads all over the United States.

The strike is the result of an order posted by the road a month ago abrogating the contracts with the unions. In all about 2,500 men are involved. It is said, The local shops were almost tied up to-day, but the company officials say they will fill the places of the strikers as rapidly as possible. Deputy sheriffs were sworn in to-day to guard the shops.

The new shop rules, which are rejected by the men, will result in the abolition of the nine-hour day, the going wage will be lowered for Sundays and holidays, a graduated scale of wages, refusal to recognize union men, the payment of all employees according to individual merit, regardless of maximum or minimum scales, and the right to change the shop rules without permission from the employees.

### Go Out in Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, March 16.—Seventy-five machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths employed in the Denver and Rio Grande shops in this city went on strike to-day. Railroad officials say they have already put twenty men at work to fill the places of the strikers, and that a normal force will be working by Thursday.

## MOVE TO AVOID BRYAN

New York Delegates to Go Uninstructed, So As to Oppose His Nomination.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The meeting of the Democratic State Committee to be held in the Victoria Hotel on Thursday of this week will be the first gathering of Democrats from all over the State held this year, and the chief question among them will be how to prevent the nomination of W. J. Bryan for President. The business purpose of the meeting is to elect the State convention, which will elect the four delegates at large to Denver.

It is expected that the State Committee at this meeting will take some action by resolution or otherwise favoring the sending of an uninstructed delegation to the national convention. Democratic politicians said to-day that if the State Committee does pass a resolution against an instructed delegation, such action would probably put some real life and backbone into the movement to prevent the nomination favored by Bryan by default.

## IS GRANTED PARDON FOR OVERPOWERING ALIA

DENVER, COLO., March 16.—For overpowering Giuseppe Alia, condemned murderer of Father Leo Heinrichs, when Alia attempted to escape last Saturday, Guy Sestini, a trusty prisoner, who was serving a short term for a small theft, was pardoned to-day by Governor Buchtel.

Sestini was put in the neck with a razor by Alia. A razor-blade was found concealed in a sleeve of Alia's coat. Each side of the blade had been ground to a sharp edge. How the murderer got the blade or the razor has not been ascertained.

## WEATHER

Fair.

## STUDENTS GO WILD; WRECK OF THEATRE

College Feeling at Ann Arbor Breaks Forth Into a Serious Riot.

## FIRST THROW EGGS, AND THEN RESORT TO STONES

Crowd Grows as Situation Develops, and Mob of 2,000 Overpower Police and Take Their Helmets for Ornaments and Even Outwit the Firemen.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., March 16.—College feeling among the students of the University of Michigan burst forth into a riot to-night. More than a score of students were locked up in jail, and the Star Theatre, a 5-cent place of amusement, was literally wrecked.

Late in the evening the mob of students, which numbered fully 2,000, directed a "college rush" against the front of the building, tearing away windows and doors and plaster and rolling the theatre piano out into the street, where leaders of the students mounted the instrument and performed a dance to the accompaniment of cheers and yells from the unmanageable crowd.

### Attack the Theatre.

The trouble dates back to Saturday night, when a student in the audience who persisted in repeating the Ann Arbor college yell too often to suit the management, was ejected and thoroughly clubbed by a special policeman in the employ of the theatre. To-night's trouble started with a small crowd of students throwing eggs at the building. This diversion soon gave way to fusillade of rocks, and when the police were called to quell the disorder the yells of derision sent up by the young men brought reinforcements from every direction.

As the attacking party grew wilder its aim broadened proportionately, and windows of the upper stories of the building and those of neighboring business places began to crash.

### Take the Hose, Too.

Finding the police unable to subdue the rioters, Mayor Henderson summoned the fire department. Several police officers had been felled with flying missiles and others fought on hatless after their helmets had been stolen to decorate some student's den. The firemen had no sooner laid their line of hose to the scene to give the mob a drenching than, with a wild yell, a detachment of the boys captured a hundred feet of the hose and ran yelling down the street with it.

Mayor Henderson tried to secure aid from the national guard, but found that the local company's rules forbade it to respond. President Angell, of the university; Dean Hutchins, of the law department; and Mayor Henderson vainly pleaded all evening for the students

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## HITCHCOCK ACQUITTED

Witness Swore She Was Forced to Make False Charge.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A sensational development occurred to-day in the trial of Raymond Hitchcock, the comedian, who had been indicted for the acquittal of the defendant on the indictment against him, growing out of the charges of Ellen von Hagen, a young girl. The action was taken upon motion of Assistant District Attorney Garvan after Flora Whiston, the prosecution's chief corroborating witness, had testified that the story she told before the grand jury was false. Several other indictments on similar charges are still pending against Hitchcock.

Flora Whiston swore on the witness stand to-day that an agent of the Gory Society had frightened her into making the charges against Hitchcock. "He threatened to take me away from my mother—if I did not tell that story," said the girl in a sobbing voice when asked why she had made the charges against Hitchcock before the grand jury. "The girl said the only person to whom she had told the truth concerning her relations with Hitchcock was her stepfather, her mother, and her father."

After the stepfather had been called to the witness stand and testified that the girl had assured him that Hitchcock never had treated her, Mr. Garvan moved for the dismissal of the case.

After the jury to return a verdict acquitting Hitchcock on the von Hagen indictment, Justice Blanchard said he regarded the testimony of the witness as "a masterpiece of acting." He suggested that it be made the subject of a thorough investigation.

### REBATE FINES

United States Supreme Court Affirms Lower Court by Vote of 5 to 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—By a division of 5 to 3 the Supreme Court of the United States to-day affirmed the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, imposing a fine on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company for granting, and the packers of Kansas City, Kan., for accepting, rebates on the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The decision was announced by Justice Day, and his announcement was concurred in by Justices Holmes, White, Brandeis and Hughes. The Chief Justice and Justices Brewer and Peckham dissented from the opinion, announced by Justice Brewer, which prohibited rebates on the controlling opinion. Justice Moody took no part in the disposition of the case. In his concurring opinion, Justice Day discussed the various points of controversy involved in the cases. Taking up first the question as to what constitutes a rebate, Justice Day said: "There is no provision for granting rebates in the act. It had been the intention of Congress to limit the operation of the act to those operating only by dishonest, underhanded methods. It would have been just to have so provided in words that would be unmistakable. But the act would be a device need not be necessarily fraudulent; the term includes anything which is a plan of concealment. Discussing the effect of the usual construction of contracts, Justice Day said: "There is no provision for the filling of contracts with shippers, and no method of making them public defined in the statute. If the rates are subject to alteration by a special agreement, then the statute will fail of its purpose to establish a rate duly published, known to all, and from which neither shipper nor carrier may depart."

## INSPECTOR UNDER ARREST

Employee of the Seaboard at Raleigh Charged With Robbing Car.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 16.—Frank Purdee, for three years past chief car inspector for the Seaboard Air Line here, was arrested to-day and placed under \$100 bonds until Friday to answer the charge of breaking into a freight car and stealing freight valued at about \$100. He was charged with the stealing of shoes and several hats.

The arrest was made by George Kelly, of King Kelly, who is serving as Seaboard detective on the Eastern Carolina League baseball season opens, when he will manage the Raleigh team.

The car was broken open Saturday night, the hiding place for the goods was discovered to be in a ditch some distance from the freight yard, and this place was watched by Kelly. Sunday evening Purdee was seen approaching the place and his arrest followed. He claimed that he was out driving with a friend and got out of the buggy there to gather some wild flowers.

## Bicycle Service to Protect Patrons

To protect its patrons against loss of their paper, either by theft or through carelessness of carriers.

The Times-Dispatch has established a bicycle messenger service, which will supply all losses within a few minutes after the time they are reported. It is necessary that all complaints be made without delay, and patrons are therefore requested to communicate with the circulation department, telephone No. 4041, as soon as any irregularity is discovered.

A clerk is on duty in the circulation department from 5 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening for the purpose of handling complaints, and the patrons of The Times-Dispatch will greatly assist the management if they will make their complaints either by letter addressed to the circulation department or by telephone directly to the department.

If it is done the error will be rectified promptly.

## TILLMAN SCORES THE PRESIDENT

Says He Has Made the House of Representatives as Nothing and Senators Cowards

## FEDERAL PATRONAGE USED AS THE WEAPON

Declares That He Expects to See Chief Executive Review Newly Enlisted Negro Troops on White House Lawn and Then Invite Them to Lunch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—With a caution unusual for him, Senator Tillman to-day read a part of his speech in the Senate, in which he denounced executive encroachment on legislative power. With this apparent caution, he proceeded to deliver one of the most direct and denunciatory addresses ever heard in that body. He was given a careful hearing. His speech was based on his resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire whether national banks in New York are in the habit of furnishing permanent capital for speculative enterprises, etc. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Tillman traced what he termed a "swinging of the pendulum" from the regime of Andrew Johnson, when Congress assumed control almost to the exclusion of the President from legislative influence, to the administrations that followed, which he declared witnessed a growth of presidential power. The dominating influence and control of the executive branch, he said, over the legislative, and, in a less degree, over the judicial branches of the government, were the most marked features of American politics at this time.

### From Extreme to Extreme.

"It has taken," said Mr. Tillman, "just forty-one years for the pendulum to swing from one extreme to the other. "Now," he said, "the House of Representatives has degenerated into little more than a recording machine, to do the will of the Speaker and his lieutenants. Freedom of debate in the old, true sense has disappeared from that end of the Capitol," he added.

"In the Senate, severity and cowardice are the order of the day," he declared, "and the shadow of the executive hangs over all, and the President's wishes are almost the only law. "There is," he added, "some show of resistance on the part of the multimillionaires and the great corporations. The President writes scolding messages and makes inflammatory speeches, appealing to the unthinking and ignorant masses. He has the potential influence of the press at his command; he has used the newspapers and magazines in exploiting what he calls 'my policies' with a skill and daring that compel admiration."

"With bated breath Senators denounce in every private and public session the policy of the President, oppose in every possible way the measures which he clamors for by the passive resistance of nonaction. No one of the dominant party dares lift his voice in opposition or denunciation, but the executive influence is the only influence in evidence while the Senate covers in silent resistance."

### Federal Patronage.

The cause of this condition, declared Mr. Tillman, is "Federal patronage."

"The theory that the Senate must 'advise and consent' before appointments are made," he said, "is of little or no moment when Senators show such want of courage and self-respect and how subserviently to the orders from the White House. The members of the minority party are largely ignored. Appointments in the South, where the Democracy retains control, are in the hands of the President, and the officers for the sole purpose of maintaining political machines. The Senators of the dominant party are afraid to resist the executive will lest they themselves should fail to obtain the patronage of their States."

"They have also, he declared, a dread that they should be forced into retirement. "When clashes have come between the President and Senators or Representatives, the people have almost in every instance sided with the President. The people—poor, simple souls—reading the special press and sensational excursions of Republican editors, are led to think the President alone is honest and patriotic," said Mr. Tillman. "They believe religiously that the Senate is corrupt and the House detached and that the White House policies, which are so exploited in the press must prevail and become law before any relief can be obtained. Senators who do not agree with the executive and who refuse to obey his will must be retired. Concessions which assist executive dictation must be placed by those who will obey."

### Placate the Negro.

"In the mad rush to placate the negro vote we may expect to see before the Chicago convention meets, to quote a great New England newspaper, the President reviewing the re-enlisted negro battalion on the White House grounds, after which there will be luncheon at the Executive Mansion." The President's action in that matter was hasty and unjust inasmuch as the innocent were punished along with the guilty, but it is a pitiable spectacle all the same to see the mad race for negro votes.

"Mr. Roosevelt is always loud-mouthed and even vehement in the proclamation of his own purity of purpose and patriotism. He has abundant faith in his own infallibility, and is apparently so drunk with power that he unconsciously lapses into the imperial 'we' and sends cablegrams about 'me and my people.' But these things are

## A Significant Comparison

Last Sunday The Times-Dispatch printed nearly a page more of classified advertisements than were printed in the Times-Dispatch the corresponding Sunday in March, 1907.

THE RECORD	
3d Sunday of March, 1907	3d Sunday of March, 1908
392	580
ADVERTISEMENTS	ADVERTISEMENTS
OCCUPYING 250 INCHES	OCCUPYING 372 INCHES
A GAIN OF 188 ADS. AND 122 INCHES	

## The Times-Dispatch.

It is Supreme in Virginia.

## WHY?